effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Reſtorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

The ſovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venerial diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequence; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache; and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewiſe by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Fredrickſburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Wincheſter; R. Greenhow, Williamſburgh; and J. Shaw, Leeſburg.

September 4. 1aw

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber this day, after having feloniouſly carried off, on the night of the 20th inſt. a large trunk and cheſt of wearing apparel and other articles (which have ſince been recovered) a Mulatto ſervant ſlave, named MOSES, who calls himſelf *Moſes Gaines.* He is 45 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, tolerably well formed, has a concealed countenance, is very artful and villainous, and may impoſe himſelf as a freeman. He had on when he went off, a green cloth ſhort coat with yellow metal buttons, a white ſtriped Marſeilles veſt, olive colored corduroy breeches, white cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes; all his other clothes have been ſecured, but he may change thoſe he wore away. He is however pretty generally known to be my ſlave, having lived in my ſervice and travelled about with me for the laſt ſixteen years. I will pay the above reward to any perſon who will bring him home or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again.

Richard M. Scott.

Buſh Hill, near Alexandria, 23d May. } tf

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1806. [No. 1614.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tueſday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expreſſed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are eſtabliſhed, can at any time be viewed and purchaſed at the loweſt limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marſteller, V. M.

SALT—Afloat.

The CARGO of the Ship Alexandria, Capt. Brandt,

—CONSISTING OF—

9000 buſhels Coarſe Lymington SALT,

Will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, if immediate application is made.

Lawraſon & Fowle.

May 27. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship
ENTERPRIZE,
Captain, Colcord,

About 300 hogſheads burthen—now laying at Merchants wharf—a fine new veſſel. A preference will be given to *Liverpool*, and advances made on conſignment to Meſſrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgſon.

Who has for ſale, on board ſaid ſhip,
500 ſacks Liverpool ſtoved Salt,
6000 buſhels do. coarſe.

May 14. d

Plaiſter Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaiſter Paris,
70 caſks Lime,
On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,
AND FOR SALE, BY
Lawraſon & Fowle,
Who have alſo received by ſaid Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,
30 boxes Cod Fiſh
70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap
1 Bale Beerboon Gurrahs
Imperial, } TEAS,
Young Hyſon } *of the lateſt importations.*
20 barrels N. E. Rum
75 caſks Bellona Gunpowder
10 caſes Fig Blue
In Store,
Prime Beef and Pork
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Young Hyſon and Hyſon Skin Teas
Muſcovado Sugar
Caſks Claret and Madeira Wine
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight,

The Brig NANCY,
R. B. HALL, Maſter;

Burthen about 1200 barrels. She is in good order and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days.

Apply as above.

May 21. d.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 cheſts Young Hyſon, } *Of the lateſt Importation.*
5 do. Hyſon,
10 do. Hyſon Skin,

Which will be ſold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderſon.

April 21. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To-Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each ſucceeding morning,

A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may ſupply themſelves with that wholeſome beverage at ſix pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and ſhipping orders will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.—Apply to

May 8. T. CRUSE.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has juſt received by the lateſt arrivals a handſome aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muſlins
Diagonal laced and pequet ditto
Cut gauze, japanned and honey comb do.
Plain and figured leno
Pequet crape
Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muſlins
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric
India & British book muſlin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and tambored mull ſhawls
Honey-comb and imperial ſattinet do.
Undreſſed ginghams, chintz and calicoes
Silk and cotton chambrays
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian ſewing ſilk
Silk and cotton hoſiery
Ladies' extra long ſilk and kid gloves
Habit do.
York tanned do.
Pic nic mits
Mens' gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's ſuperfine cloths & caſſimeres
Marſeilles waiſtcoating
Nankeens
4-4 and 7-8 Iriſh linen
Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowlas
Creas
Ticklenburgh
Oſnaburghs and rolls
Baftas
Gurrahs and
Selampoors.

ALSO,

FRESH TEAS,

Of a ſuperior quality, in ſmall Leaden caniſters and by the pound.

May 6. d

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;

Has imported in the William and John, Captain Woodhouſe,

A large and general aſſortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c.

Which he will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, on the accuſtomed terms to punctual cuſtomers.

May 15. d3w

WILL BE LANDED,

THIS DAY,
At Hewes and Miller's wharf,
The Cargo of the Sloop Preſident,
From Guadaloupe—conſiſting of
Prime Green Coffee & Sugar:

Which will be ſold low if immediate application is made to

Mordecai Miller.

May 17. d

The Sloop Preſident,

Will be ſold low, if immediate application is made to M. M.

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ſhip WILLIAM MURDOCH, *from London,*

A PARCEL OF

SPRING GOODS,

Amongſt which are

Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,
Narrow cord, tape ſtripe, and cambric dimities,
Cotton chambrine, and chambray muſlins,
Plain and figured Italian ſarſenets,
Plain jaconet and cambric muſlins,
A great variety of faſhionable fancy muſlins, ſhawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,
Hoſiery, ſilk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
Richard Veitch & Co.

May 13. d1m

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in ſuitable packages for the Weſt India market, and entitled to Drawback.

Colſton and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. James Ruſſel's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Iriſh Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.

And daily expect,

Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlaſs, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

Alſo for Sale,

A few cheſts of Imperial and Hyſon Teas, of the lateſt importations—and 50 ſacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

24 hogſheads retailing Molaſſes
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inſpection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 ſacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Graſs Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Inſurance Stock,

For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

Wants a Situation in a Retail Store,

A YOUNG MAN of reſpectable connections, who writes a good hand and is acquainted with accounts.

Apply to the PRINTER.

May 28. d3t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY

The 4th of June, will be ſold at the houſe of the late *Duncan Neven*, on Fairfax ſtreet, all the perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed; conſiſting of

Beds, bedding, and bedſteads; tables, chairs, ſome plate, a gold watch, wearing apparel, kitchen furniture, &c. A variety of carpenters' tools, and a good milch cow.

P. G. Marſteller.

May 28. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of truſt from James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated the 21ſt of February, 1805, for the purpoſe there by intended, will be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for caſh, on the 27th day of Auguſt next, a LOT of GROUND, fronting 22 feet 3 inches on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet, and 150 feet deep, ſituated between Duke and Prince ſtreets, in the town of Alexandria; whereon is erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwelling houſe.

Thomas Vowell, *Truſtee.*

May 28. dtf

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Alexandria, on Sunday the 25th inſtant, a RED COW, about the common ſize, is a good looking Cow, both ears are cropt, and the left ear has a hole in it and a piece out at the bottom, her horns ſtand wide a part, has a long tail, the end of which is white. The above reward will be paid for bringing her to me, by

James Smith.

May 28. 6t

TO LET,

An elegant Brick Dwelling and Warehouſe,

IN one of the beſt ſtands in the town of Alexandria, for the *Flour* and *Grocery* Buſineſs. The terms will be very moderate if applied for ſoon.

Andrew Scholfield.

May 28. eo

N. B. I have juſt received a quantity of full inch thick Boards, of an excellent quality—and a quantity of three feet Shingles. *A. S.*

FOR SALE,

By the ſubſcribers,

Mould Candles, of a very ſuperior quality, by the box
Window Glaſs, of different ſizes
Bucellos Wine, in quarter caſks
Liſbon Salt, and Willow Carpets
German Linens, of different deſcriptions.

ALSO,

100 hhds. Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, part of which is well ſuited to the Weſt India markets.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 12. eotf

The Subſcriber,

At his manufactory, Water ſtreet, offers
FOR SALE,
A quantity of Mould and Dipt Candles.
Upwards of ten thouſand weight
White and Brown SOAP.

And will ſhortly have ready for delivery a large parcel *He continues the Bottling buſineſs as uſual, and has on hand, a large ſtock of*

Old bottled Porter and pale Ale,

Part of it nearly twelve months in bottles, received in hogſheads from the brewery of Meſſrs. Abbott and Sheward, Philadelphia (late Mr. Iſaac W. Morris) the whole of which on trial will be found not inferior in quality to any ever imported from London.

WM. DUNLAP.

May 19. eo

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Colraine Linens
13 hogſheads Claret, ſuitable for the Weſt-India market, and entitled to drawback
12 caſes firſt and ſecond quality Claret, 12 bottles each
Marble Mortars of different ſizes
7 caſes beſt Lucca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 buſhels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.

April 30. d

Wanted to Purchaſe,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

For Liverpool,

(To ſail with all convenient ſpeed)

The new, faſt ſailing
SHIP
INTREPID
Captain SMITH;

Will take freight on mode terms if early application is m to the maſter on board, or to

Marſteller and Young.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

On board the ſhip INTREPID, *lying at Conn wharf,*

1500 ſacks Liverpool ſtoved Sal
100 tons common do.
A few boxes Crown Window Glaſs, of ferent ſizes
Some crates well aſſorted Earthen Ware
One caſk Crucibles and empty Bottles.

They will be ſold low if applied for imme ately and taken from on board.

Apply to
Marſteller and Young.

May 29.

Herrings and Shad.

600 barrels excellent Herrings a Shad—*for ſale, by*

Douglaſs & Mandeville

May 27. e7

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of truſt fr Daniel M'Carty to the ſubſcribers, to ſecure the ment of a ſum of money due from the ſaid D M'Carty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, wi ſold at public auction, on the premiſes, to the hi bidder, for ready money, on the 31ſt day of this pr month, part of that Tract of land called Mount whereon the ſaid McCarty now lives, lying upo cotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjo Gardner's Mill Land, diſtant about 11 or 12 miles Alexandria. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield

May 3.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the ſuperior c of chancery, held at Richmond, will be poſed to ſale, TWO TRACTS OF LA in the county of Loudoun, the property of *mas Atwood Diggs,* Eſq One called the V Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying a three miles from Leeſburg—the other calle Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac ri near the Blue Ridge, and ſuppoſed to con about 1940 acres. Theſe lands are to be for the purpoſe of raiſing the ſum of abou thouſand dollars, due from the ſaid Thomas Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The ſale will be made to the higheſt der for ready money, and will commence on 13th day of June next, in the town of Leeſb and county of Loudon.

Thomas Swan, } *Commiſſione*
W. C. Selden, }

April 22. d

☞ THE Subſcriber and poſſe of the above advertiſed Lands thinks it proper to any perſon who may incline to purchaſe under the a decree (which was obtained in the moſt ſecret ma and totally unknown to him) that he will not gi aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect ſale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill temp effort.

Thomas A. Diggs

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, all perſons are cautioned againſt purchaſing ce lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the perior court of Chancery, to be ſold as the proper Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertiſed by the miſſioners, Swan and Seldon, to be ſold at Leeſbu the 13th day of June next; the fee of ſaid eſtate clearly veſted in and belonging to William D Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney i
for the eſtate of William D
Digges.

City of Waſhington, April 28. [May 7]

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by
ROBERT GRAY,
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
CHASE's TRIA

Price to ſubſcribers Two Dollars Fifty for the ſecond volume—To non-ſubſcribe Dollars the ſett.

May 22.

Caſh, and the higheſt price for clean Linen and Cotton the Printer of this paper.

From the United States Gazette.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,

THE MEMORIAL

Of Samuel G. Ogden of the city of New-York, merchant.

[CONCLUDED.]

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that these letters were received by the president and secretary so as to allow ample time for arresting the Leander before she had left the port of New York, if it had been the pleasure of government so to do, as the said ship did not leave the port of New York till the second day of February last.

From this statement your memorialist trusts it will appear that the secretary of state and the president of the United States had full knowledge of the intentions of general Miranda in respect to the province of Carracas; and that they also knew that he was also making preparations at this port to carry these intentions into execution. That though the government would not directly aid the enterprize of general Miranda, yet they gave it their approbation, and by their conduct encouraged your memorialist to involve himself in it. After this statement of facts, your memorialist hopes that it will not be improper if he adverts to the state of our political affairs at the time this vessel was equipped. The president in his message at the opening of congress, had in effect represented the United States as on the eve of an inevitable war with Spain; nay, from that message it did appear that the most flagrant and violent acts of hostility had been committed by Spain on the territory, vessels and citizens of the United States, and so far that there was an actual war between the two nations. At the moment too that these preparations were making, congress were acting with closed doors, and in the opinion of the world were occupied about our relations with Spain; at this period war might have been made by the constitutional authority, and under that authority the president might have sanctioned a hostile military expedition, though there had been no public declarations of war. If congress had seen fit to go to war with Spain, and it had been thought proper to carry on secret enterprizes before the declaration was made, the executive would have been the organ through which such enterprizes must have been executed. When therefore, your memorialist was certain that the president and secretary of state had a perfect knowledge of the intentions of general Miranda, and that he was making preparations to carry them into execution; when your memorialist found that when no measures were taken to check those measures by the executive—and when in addition to all this, your memorialist found that the bill for preventing the exportation of arms had been arrested in its progress, according to the prediction of the secretary of state, your memorialist could not but conclude that the expedition of general Miranda, not only met the approbation of government, but that it was sanctioned by the laws. Your memorialist could not have believed that the executive officers of the government, seeing preparations for an illegal enterprize, and possessing power to arrest them in their progress, could calmly look on till the mischief was complete and then punish the offence that they had thus encouraged, and might have prevented. If the object of government was only the punishment of crimes, such might have been the conduct of its officers; but if governments are instituted to be the guardians of the peace, happiness and tranquility of society and of all its members, then it is criminal in its officers to nurse and cherish an offence, till it shall attain its maturity, that it may be a fit object, for giving effect to the sanctions of the criminal code.

Your memorialist further respectfully represents, that on the first day of March last he was arrested on a warrant issued by the hon. Matthias B. Tallmage, Esq. judge of the district court of the United States for the district of New York, and thereupon was carried before the said judge, whom he found attended by the district attorney of the U. States, and some other officers of the court; that your memorialist was informed that he was then before the court in three capacities; that in the one he was to be examined as a person charged with the offence mentioned in the warrant; and in the other as a witness against others who were parties to the same offence; that th[illegible]ould be at liberty to answer or not, as [illegible]could think proper, such questions as [illegible] be put to him in the first capacity; [illegible]at the court would compel him to [illegible] the interrogatories that would be [illegible] to them, put to him as a witness. That your memorialist was first examined by the said judge and attorney as a party accused, which examination having been reduced to writing, was signed by your memorialist. That your memorialist was then sworn as a witness; and the judge having informed your memorialist that he would then be compelled to answer such questions as should be put to him, your memorialist remonstrated with the judge as to the legality of obliging your memorialist to answer in any capacity, whether as a witness or an accused party, questions which might tend to criminate himself; that the judge thereupon informed your memorialist, that he was not bound to make answers by which he would be criminated; but notwithstanding, questions were immediately put to your memorialist, the answers to which must directly exculpate or criminate him; and among other questions of this character, your memorialist was asked of what the cargo of the ship Leander, which had lately sailed from the port of New York consisted, and to what place or port she was bound; that on these questions being put your memorialist said, that he did not conceive by law he was bound to answer, and finally refused to answer them; whereupon the judge ordered your memorialist to be committed, and directed a warrant to be made out for sending him to prison; that your memorialist being ignorant of the laws, and not being certain how far he was justifiable in refusing to answer the questions that were put to him, prayed that the examination might be postponed for a little time, that he might have an opportunity of considering whether he ought to make the answers required of him. But the judge insisted on your memorialist's answering immediately; that your memorialist then prayed leave to send for counsel; but this prayer the judge peremptorily refused.—That your memorialist, finding that he should be sent to prison if he persisted in his refusal, and that if he should be so, that it would be ruinous to his mercantile concerns and distressing to his family, did answer the questions that were put to him, not however without objecting from time to time to such questions as your memorialist thought were illegal, but which were always insisted upon by the district attorney and judge; that the testimony thus given by your memorialist was reduced to writing and signed by your memorialist, and your memorialist was required again to swear to the same, and upon his objecting to do so, he was threatened with imprisonment, & thereby compelled to swear a second time. He was then required to give security as a principal for his appearance at the then next circuit court of the United States for the New York district, himself in ten thousand dollars, with two sureties each in ten thousand dollars, and as a witness himself in five thousand dollars, with two sureties each in five thousand dollars, and this being done, after a detention of about eight hours, your memorialist was set at liberty.

Your memorialiſt is perſuaded that no comments are neceſſary to ſet theſe proceedings in their true point of light. If they are authoriſed by the laws of the United States, then indeed has the inquiſition found a ſanctuary under their dominion. But your memorialiſt is adviſed that theſe proceedings againſt him were as illegal as they were oppreſſive and tyranical, that there is no law by which a magiſtrate of the U. States can force a citizen to be a witneſs out of court in caſe of miſdemeanor, that the laws of this country do not permit a citizen either by threats of impriſonment or by any other ſpecies of torture to be compelled to anſwer interrogatories before any ſecret tribunal in the abſence of the accuſed, much leſs interrogatories, the anſwers to which may tend to criminate himſelf, when the laws ſhall delegate to a magiſtrate or to an executive officer, holding his place at the will of the preſident, powers in any wiſe analogous to thoſe that have been exerciſed againſt your memorialiſt, there muſt be an end to that liberty which is the boaſt and bleſſing of Americans and which the conſtitution of the United States profeſſes to ſecure; one view of the ſubject will be ſufficient alone to ſhew the enormity of the power that has been aſſumed in the caſe of your memorialiſt. If a magiſtrate may examine an accuſed perſon on interrogatories, and ſhould be actuated by feelings of gratitude for his appointment, or allured by proſpects of future promotion he might wiſh, and ſeek to criminate the very man whoſe conviction might appear neceſſary to ſhield his patrons from reproach and infamy. In ſuch a caſe, a magiſtrate ſo corrupt, would put ſuch interrogatories only as would ſerve to convict the accuſed, but would be ſilent as to ſuch queſtions as might draw forth anſwers tending to exculpate or excuſe. Your memorialiſt is adviſed, that by the law of England, a magiſtrate is authoriſed to take the examination of felons, and the information of thoſe who chooſe to accuſe them. But that neither by the laws of the country nor of any other where the life and liberty of the citizen is not at the mercy of the rulers, has a magiſtrate power to extort partial teſtimony by the way of anſwer to ſuch interrogatories, as he may think fit to propound.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

CONTRAST.—It is not forgotton that in March last (during a perplexing and gloomy period of our mercantile affairs) the merchants of this city transmitted a respectful letter to the secretary of state, requesting information on subjects of the highest importance to the commercial, agricultural and mechanical interests of our country. The merchants expected, and ought to have received a direct and explicit answer; one which should have explained our foreign relations so far as was necessary, to guard our citizens against unusual hazards, and point out a secure path to commercial enterprize. Instead of this, the answer, like most of the public documents or papers of our present executive, was unnecessarily cautious, obscure and unsatisfactory. Some of the most important topics of the letter were not noticed at all, and on none was any information given by the administration of our *free* government, from which the desired and useful deductions could have safely been drawn. Now mark the contrast.

In the same month of March, the merchants of Prussia, fearing a rupture with England, applied to the minister for information respecting the commercial concerns of their country. What was the answer received by the Prussian merchants from the minister of their *monarchical* and *despotic* government? Was it, like the answer of our *republican* government to the merchants of New York, indefinite and evasive? Was it, like that, calculated to increase the already augmented gloom of their commercial horizon? Was it, like that, given in such cautious and obscure terms, as to involve the anxious and perplexed citizen in still deeper solicitude and perplexity? Instead of this, it was, as the answer of the American minister *ought to have been*, candid, explicit and satisfactory. It is stated in prompt and decided language, that there then existed no sufficient ground to apprehend any hostile treatmet of the navigation and the property of Prussian subjects; and that his Prussian majesty had given his special command, that should any change occur in the commercial relations of the country, the merchants should receive *immediate information of the fact.* In this answer we find no evasion of the proposed questions, no reluctance to give the solicited information. The Prussian merchants were not told, as the American merchants were, "a communication of the features of the prospect of [foreign occurrences] which, if not multiplied and varied with the multiplied variation incident to it, must itself become a source of miscalculation." They were not told as our merchants were, that such a communication "would exceed the *duty* and *responsibility* of any government." They were not turned aside with the play of words, and the sport of involved and obscure speculations.

Whence this difference of treatment and of opinion in the two governments? Why are the citizens of the American republic denied that information which is cheerfully given to the subjects of a monarch? The answer is at hand; the cause cannot be concealed.

In Prussia, as in all other maratime nations of Europe, commerce is viewed as an object of primary importance to the welfare of the country. The necessary and inseparable connection of commerce with agriculture and the mechanical arts is there discovered and felt. Hence commerce is protected; the rights and intereste of individuals, embarked in mercantile enterprizes, are readily consulted: and necessary information willingly and promptly communicated.

But in this country, where commerce is the only source of revenue, there unfortunately prevails in the government a deeply rooted prejudice against merchants and mercantile affairs. A line of demarcation appears to be drawn between the commercial and agricultural interest to of the country. Hence internal taxes are repealed, and the tax on articles of commerce increased; hence defence is provided for the western country, while our commerce and commercial cities are unprotected; hence the executive, in a profane and ludicrous sense, pronounces the cultivators of the land, the chosen people of God; and hence the organ of his will employs column after column of stale and stupid sophistry to prove that merchants have no rights to be regarded; that they are a useless, profligate and dependant set of beings; that they are less entitled to protection and encouragement, than any other class of men in the community. In this brief view, then, we have discovered the real cause, why our republican citizens are denied information which is readily afforded to the subjects of despotic governments.

The prejudice of our government against commerce, at which we have now merely glanced, is a subject of too much interest to the public, to be slightly noticed. We shall, therefore renew it, when we have more leisure than at present.

NEW YORK, May 27.

On the 5th instant, captain Auster, of his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Indian, in lat. 26, 30, N. long. 58, W. was chased by four French or Spanish frigates, apparently cruizing for West India traders.—Captain Auster immediately proceeded to the West Indies, to inform rear admiral Cochrane of the appearance of the above force. And his Britannic majesty's ships of war, Cleopatra and Tartar have sailed from Norfolk, to cruize for the above French or Spanish frigates.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

Arrived, schooner Mars, Jacobson, 11 days from Mariel. Left there brig Mars, for Portland, in 3 days; Jaſon, of Philadelphia, for Norfolk, in 10 days; ſhip Hannah, of Charleſton, for Europe, and ſeveral others, names unknown.

Alſo, ſchr. Somerſet, Newell, 26 days from St. Pierres, (Mart.) On the paſſage, was boarded by an Engliſh government brig and treated politely.

Alſo, ſhip Joſeph and Phœbe, M'Corkle, 51 days from Bremen. Left there April 7, ſhip Severn, Bryeen, for Baltimore in 15 days; brig Hiram, for New-York in 15 days; ſhip Henry and Francis, of Beſton next day, for Cape de Verds. April 17, in long 12, ſpoke the United States brig Hornet for France. 19th, long. 34, ſhip Diana of Portſmouth from Charleſton, for Lubec. May 2d, lat. 45, long. 38, a ſchr. from St. Andero, for Boſton, out 42 days, with the loſs of his main boom. 9th, an Engliſh brig from Leith, for Marblehead. 13th, long. 60, ſhip Stranger, of New-York from New-Orleans, for Cherbourg, out 45 days. 19th, ſpoke ſhip Atlas, of New York, from Wilmington, N. Carolina.

Alſo, ſhip Ranger, Sherbourn, from Amſterdam, via Dover. Left Dover 3d March; ſpoke nothing.

CHARLESTON, May 21.

The ſhip Halycon, Manly, arrived this morning, ſailed from Nantz on the 27 of March; but brings no political intelligence of any moment. His Imperial Majeſty, BONAPARTE, was at Paris, where he had drawn around him, nearly 100,000 of his troops; among whom he had divided the ſpoils and contributions collected during his laſt campaign, amounting it is ſaid to *one hundred and fifty millions of livres.* Great preparations were making for celebrating the ſplendid fete decreed by the Senate to take place in May, at which period the newly created kings of Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, were to be crowned in Paris; after which Bonaparte had declared he would direct his attention to the Invaſion of England. On the ſubject of Peace, opinions were much divided in France.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

The Tunisian ambassador left Washington last week, attended by Mr. Cathcart. After passing through the principal towns he will embark for his own country.

A private letter from a gentleman in London to a friend in Philadelphia, mentions, that the board of health of the city of London had lately agreed in a belief that the yellow fever was not a contagious disease, and of course, that it could not be imported from one country into another.

Extract of a letter from Hallifax dated the 14th May 1806.

"There are five Americans here under adjudication, all detained by capt. Whitby, of the Leander, who ſwears he will have them all libelled, as well as all he takes. And as he is going to ſea again on Monday, to cruize, as I underſtand, off the Hook, the poſſibility is he will capture many more. His conduct is truly aſtoniſhing, and his treatment to American captains in every inſtance is abuſive. He is void of all ſhame; is univerſally deteſted here; and it is expected will be ordered home immediately, on his recent conduct being repreſented to his government, and probably be deprived of his commiſſion. It is thought he will diſtreſs and abuſe every American he meets with on his next cruize which he may ſuppoſe (and which we fervently hope) will be his laſt."

Affair of Honor. The Austrian general Nostitz, has sent a challenge to the Russian prince Dolgurucky, in consequence of the latter, in his bulletin of the battle of Austerlitz, having asserted that that general did not do his duty. The terms of the challenge are, that the duel shall end only by the death of one of them, and on these conditions the prince has accepted it.

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Daily Advertiser.

AY, May 30.

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The Spaniſh fleet, which lately put to ſea from Carthagena, is ſuppoſed to have ſailed up the Mediterranean. Capt. Merchant, who arrived here from Marſeilles, on the 1st April, ſpoke off Cape de Gatt, a veſſel from Meſſina, which had seen a Spaniſh fleet of about fifteen ſail. The Britiſh cruizing ſquadron at the mouth of the ſtraights appeared from their stations and signals, to be on the look out for an enemy.

(*Phil. pap.*)

PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. Jefferson in his message to congress, on the opening of the late session, told us that eighteen millions of the public debt had been paid off since he came into power. Mr. Randolph, who lately stood next to Mr. Jefferson in the esteem of the democrats, tells us in one of his late speeches, that the present administration has scored up almost as much NEW DEBT as they have paid off the OLD. This is pretty evident when we come to count up the Louisiana purchase of *fifteen millions*, and the assumption of about *two millions*, or more, by the government, on account of debts due by individulals in Virginia and the southern states, to British merchants, which they had been kept out of by special acts of the legislatures of those states. If to these sums we add the *two millions* lately voted for foreign intercourse, which it is said is to be augmented to five, provided the Floridas cannot be gotton cheaper, we shall find the administration, notwithstanding all the boasting of its partizans, considerably in the REAR.

Mr. Jefferson has certainly had a very favorable time, during his administration, to reduce the national debt. When he came into power, all our differences with foreign powers were amicably settled—the democratic insurrections against the government were completely subdued—the Indian wars were ended—the revenue systems in complete and successful operation—and a million and a half of surplus money in the treasury.

Since that time the increasing trade of the country has produced a constant increase of revenue, which has been augmented by an additional impost laid on foreign goods for the purpose of making up the deficiency occasioned by the repeal of the taxes on coaches, loaf sugar, whisky, &c. Yet, notwithstanding all these favorable circumstances, and the positive promises of the democrats that their men would so far reduce the expenses of government, that what with *economy*, and what with *good management*, the public debt would soon be paid off, we now hear one of the most knowing ones of the party come out and tell us that they have *scored up* as much *new debt* as they have *paid off* of the *old!*

[*Trenton Federalist.*]

Specific appropriations.—At the first session of congress under the democratic administration, a committee of enquiry was formed to ascertain how far the officers of the federal administration had confined the expenditure of the public money to the precise objects of appropriation. They intended by this measure to prove the federal officers guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. The president, preparatory to this measure, had recommended in his message, that where monies should be expended over and above the sum appropriated, *no allowance should be made therefor.* The enquiry went on, but it was found that the instances which had occurred were so trifling in amount and justified by such imperious circumstances, that the democrats got quite ashamed of the measure and gave it up. Now, at the last session of congress these *very men* passed two acts to cover the expenditure of more than *half a million* of dollars, which the secretary of the navy had expended in the Tripoline war, over and above what had been appropriated by law.

Mr. Jefferson, in the aforesaid message, also recommended that congress should confine their] appropriations as strictly as possible to the precise object for which they should be made. Now at the last session of congress when money was called for in secret to purchase the Floridas, as 'tis said, he made these very men pass a law appropriating *two millions*, not to *purchase* the *Floridas*, but to defray "*extraordinary expenses incurred in our intercourse with foreign nations.*" What queer folks these democrats and this Thomas Jefferson are; they beat all my acquaintance, far and near brother Jonathan!

[*Ibid.*]

The name of Charlemagne has, with peculiar pleaſure, been transferred by the French from the Hero to whom it belonged to the preſent emperor of France, who is thought to be entitled to it as the epithet to diſtinguiſh all his greatneſs. A tranſlation of the celebrated hiſtory of the emperor Charlemagne, by the able profeſſor of Keil, Dr. Hegewiſch, printed laſt year at Paris, has the following paragraph in the advertiſement to the reader. After a high but juſt tribute of reſpect to the author of the hiſtory, it proceeds: "We believe this work has other claims to be read with attention to the French Empire, and by all who underſtand our language. It recalls an an age which has a great reſemblance with our own. It reminds us of a warrior indefatigable, and rich in the reſources of his mind; a man, illuſtrious by perſonal qualities, and in whom the military virtues unite with their love of the ſciences and the arts; a man who honors learned men, and who is pleaſed by his frequent preſence with them to beſtow thoſe honors in his own perſon; a conqueror who, not content with the extent of empire, conſecrates his vigilance to good laws and ſalutary inſtitutions; an enlightened chriſtian, who knows how to reſpect and yet controul the miniſters of religion; the Hero of a new age, to which he gives his name, and who proves with great applauſe that he can govern by his own power, equally capable of directing a vaſt whole, and controling all its various parts; a ſovereign, who, while he proved himſelf the elder ſon & protector of the church, does not forget to conſecrate the titles of a crown of which he is worthy, by the hand he reverences; who gives laws to Italy, and to a great part of Germanny; to whom rivers and mountains oppoſe their barriers in vain; who can ſilence civil diſcords, and while all conſpiracy dies at his feet; who collects under his government twenty nations differing in languages, manners, and uſages, an hero, who, after having become the terror of his enemies, can diſpoſe of the ſtates with which his own dominions are ſurrounded, can regenerate his country, can give a model to cotemporary kings, and remain an object for the admiration of poſterity." To any other man this might be flattery. But the events conſequent to this publication, have given an air of truth to this pleaſing fiction of the tranſlator. And the world beholds the image taken from bold imagination, exhibited in real life, as ſoon as imagination had conceived and expoſed it to the world.

(*Salem Regiſter.*)

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, May 14.

The legiſlature of this ſtate aſſembled on Thurſday laſt. The following is an extract from the ſpeech of his excellency governor Trumbull.

"The great events, which have recently taken place among the nations of the eaſtern continent, will probably have an aſpect to the political relations of perhaps all nations on both continents. Connected as these U. States are with European nations, by commercial intercourſe, and by our enterprizing ſpirit of navigation, it is to be expected that admidſt their convulſions and revolutions, our intereſts and purſuits will at times, and in ſome degree be impeded and counteracted. Under a view of our preſent exiſting circumſtances in this reſpect, and the probable expectation of ſtill greater embarraſſments it will be worthy the conſideration of our citizens, whether, to ſecure our own benefits and to guard in a degree againſt probable future interference, the time is not arrived, or nearly ſo when American manufactures may be foſtered, and encouraged, on an encreaſing ſcale. Our family manufactures have increaſed with the increaſing growth of our raw materials; and our domeſtic induſtry has experienced an enlarged encouragment. In this ſtate, we are fortunately ſituated and favourably circumſtanced for an enlarged attention to ſundry important and uſeful manufactures. I might mention particularly, thoſe of wool, flax, and iron, three very important products, which we have within ourſelves, and which might be increaſed and improved to great advantage. The population of this ſtate compared with its extent of ſoil, is ſuperior to that of almoſt every other ſtate in the union. The increaſed knowledge which our people have obtained of various labour ſaving machines, which their happy facility at imitation and invention, combined with the great variety of water ſtreams, and plenty of firing with which our ſtate abounds, would greatly aid the deficiency of laboring hands, and give us peculiar advantages in the commencement of manufacturing purſuits. The various manufactures which are formed from the three mentioned articles of wool, flax and iron, are among the moſt neceſſary and uſeful productions which are ſubſervient to our wants & conveniences, and will at all times as articles of firſt neceſſity, obtain a ſecure and ready demand. Cotton manufactures have already been purſued on this plan, although, the raw material is not of our own growth; and why not extend the like enterpriſe to other articles, which are within our own immediate reach and of our own production.

Should this idea be approved and the buſineſs be commenced by individual capitaliſts, and purſued by them as their own circumſtances and the increaſe of raw materials will admit, I flatter myſelf it would be found profitable to the undertakers, and promotive of the general intereſt of the ſtate. It would give an additional spring to internal induſtry; and as we advance in the purſuit it would render us more and more independent of foreign ſupplies; and if ſucceſsful, it would by degrees, place us beyond the reach of future foreign interruption and embarraſſment.

From an Antwerp price current of the 12th of March.

By French veſſels—ſugar, coffee and cocoa direct from the colonies, pay one third leſs duty of conſumption. If re-exported from the intrepot are ſubject to a duty of entry of about 1.2 3 per cent. on their value: Pepper pays 67 50 francs.

All goods imported in France muſt be accompanied by a certificate of the French commercial agent ſtating they are the growth of the country from whence they are ſhipped or that they do not proceed from any colonies belonging to Great Britain.

Duties on tea are levied at 1 50 francs per lb. 1 50 francs for all other ſorts, and an additional duty of ten per cent. above.

Tobacco is ſold in entrepot and the buyer pays the duties, which are 100 francs per cwt. when imported in foreign veſſels, 90 francs in French veſſels with an addition of 10 per cent. It is ſold in proportion to the duty to which it is liable: the duty of fabrication which is 20 francs per cwt. is alſo paid by the buyer.

Entrepots for tobacco are eſtabliſhed in the ports of Oſtend, Dunkirk, Havre, Dieppe, Morlaix, L'Orient, Nantes, Bordeaux, Cette and Marſeilles; to which places its importation is reſtricted, and from whence it may be re-exported during 18 months after arrival.

All other produce and merchandize in foreign bottom, not coming under the denomination of prohibited goods, have entrepots for 12 months after arrival, in the ports of Marſeilles, Cette, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Rochelle, Nantes, L'Orient, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Havre, Dunkirk, Oſtend, and Antwerp.

All the duties are paid in francs—100lb. cuſtom weight is equal to 112lb. of America.

From a Bordeaux print.

Imperial decree concerning the duties of entry on cocoa, coffee, pepper, sugar & tea.

At the palace of the Thuilleries,
March 4, 1806.

Napoleon, emperor of the French, and king of Italy, with the advice of our council of state, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Article 1. The duties on entry shall be, reckoning from the publication of the present decree, laid on the merchandises designated in the following article, according to the rate laid down.

Article 2. Cocoa 200 franks per quintal (metrique) cocoa coming from the French colonies, viz. the duty on entry 6 francs, and the duty on consumption 160 francs, coffee 150 francs, coffee coming from the French colonies, viz. the duty on entry 6 francs, and the duty on consumption 119 francs, pepper 150 franks, do. coming from the French colonies 135 francs, coarse sugar 55 francs, do. coming from the French colonies 45 francs, refined sugar 100 cents, do. coming from the French colonies 80 cents, tea, from whatever place it may be brought, whose value shall be below 8 francs per kilograme, 3 francs per kilograme, that whose value shall be eight francs or more per kilograme, 3 francs per kilograme, if higher an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Our grand judge, minister of justice, our minister of the interior and finances, are charged, each one as respects him, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor,
The secretary of state,
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

An attested copy,
The grand judge, minister of justice,
(Signed) REGNIER.

"*Come gentle Spring.*"—While through the realms of nature "Muſic wakes around," and the ſeaſon diffuſes its "etherial mildneſs,"
"Veiled in a ſhower of ſhadowing roſes,"
it is allowable to turn from the barren waſte of politics, and wander in the garden of poeſy amidſt its melody, its beauties and fragrance to cull an offering for the feeling, the delicate and refined.

CANZONET.

Flowers are freſh, and buſhes green,
Cheerily the linets ſing;
Winds are ſoft, and ſkies ſerene;
Time however, ſoon ſhall throw
Winter's ſnow
O'er the buxom breaſt of Spring.

Hope that buds in lover's heart,
Lives not through the ſcorn of years;
Time makes love itſelf depart
Time and ſcorn congeal the mind;
Looks unkind
Freeze Affection warmeſt tears!

Time ſhall make the buſhes green,
Time diſſolve the winter ſnow,
Winds be ſoft, and ſkies ſerene,
Linnets ſing their wonted ſtrain,
But again,
Blighted love ſhall never blow!

EPITAPH
ON
AN OLD HORSE.

BY AROUET.

Let no facetious mortal laugh,
To ſee an horſe's epitaph;
Leſt ſome old ſteed, with ſaucy phiz,
Should have the ſenſe to laugh at his—
As well he might—for prove we can,
The courier equal to the man.
The horſe was of ſupreme degree,
At leaſt no common ſteed was he;
He ſcorn'd the tricks of ſly trapanners,
And ne'er a horſe had better manners:
He ſcorned to tell a lie or mince
His words by clipping half their ſenſe;
But if he meant to ſhew you why,
He'd out with't, let who would be by.
And (how can man the bluſh reſtrain?)
Ne'er took his Maker's name in vain!
A better ſervant horſe was never,
His maſter own'd that he was clever.
Then to his equals all obliging,
To his inferiors quite engaging;
A better Chriſtian too I trow,
Than ſome demominated ſo.
In him we the good father find,
The duteous ſon, the huſband kind;
The friend ſincere, though not to brag,
The honeſt, and well meaning nag.
Then let thoſe fools who vainly laugh,
To ſee an horſe's epitaph,
Go grope among the HUMAN DUST,
And find an epitaph more juſt.

ROBERT GRAY
Has juſt received,
The firſt half Volume of Dr. *Rees's*
NEW CYCLOPÆDIA,
☞ Subſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their Copies, which muſt be paid for on delivery.
May 30.

WILL BE SOLD,
On Hewes and Miller's wharf, at ten o'clock,
To Morrow Morning,
Fifteen hogſheads Antigua RUM.
At long credit, for negotiable notes.
May 30.

SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York, 50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an *extraordinary good kind*, which I will ſell low.
Mordecai Miller.
May 30. d

FOR SALE,
(If applied for immediately)
A ſmall Still of 12 gallons, with Worm and Tub in perfect order. It is calculated for uſe at all times, having an iron ſtove fitted to work in it—calculated for private families.—Apply to
Dr. Douglaſs,
Lower end of Prince ſtreet.
May 30. eo3t*

Runaway Negro JACK.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber, living in Pomonkey Neck, Charles county, Maryland, on the 15th of laſt June, a Negro man, named JACK, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, luſty and well made, his voice in common loud, and bold in his looks and manner. I dont know any thing that would make a ſtranger ſuſpect Jack's elopement ſooner than that of calling himſelf a *Baptiſt*, and fond of argument.

JACK came from Guinea when he was about 12 or 13 years of age. There is a ſcar on the back of one of his hands occaſioned by a burn or ſcald while an infant, it muſt be diſcovered by ſtrict notice; each of his ſhins are flame colored about 4 or 5 inches in length and better than one inch broad in different places.

Whoever brings ſaid Jack home, or ſecures him in jail that I get him again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* for the firſt 20 miles, *Thirty Dollars* for 30 miles, or *Forty Dollars* for 50 miles, and One Shilling for each mile after, and reaſonable charges paid by
RICHARD BRANDT.
May 30. eo
☞ The above Negro Jack eloped from me better than twelve months paſt, and was brought home by one of Judge Waſhington's overſeer's, with a paſs and recommendation ſigned by Thomas Teat, Middle River Neck, Baltimore county, dated May 23, 1805. Jack then called himſelf *Thomas Harris.*

Hugh Smith,
Has now received by the William and John—the Enterprize, and the Intrepid, from Liverpool,
A complete aſſortment of
QUEENS WARE.
ON HAND,
GLASS WARE
Liverpool ſtoved ſalt
Stone ware
Pipes
New-Caſtle grindſtones
Black bottles
Window glaſs, &c. &c.
May 29. 2aw3w

FOR SALE,
The Schooner
HENRIETTA,
Burthen about 500 barrels; ſhe is a fine ſtaunch veſſel, almoſt new and ready for ſea.
For terms, apply to
Cuthbert Po

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyſon Skin and } TEAS
Souchong }
Ruſſia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by
DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 eo

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, made between Richard Prince, compt. and the heirs and repreſentatives of Robert M'Crea, deceaſed, defendants, will be ſold, at Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th day of June, at the Coffee Houſe, in Alexandria, on a credit of ſix months: One moiety of an annual ground rent, of 114 dollars upon a lot in Union ſtreet, leaſed to Thomas Crandle, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick houſe; alſo, one moiety of an annual ground rent of 40 dollars, on a lot leaſed to Michael Thorn, in Wales's Alley, now the property of Samuel Nichols, on which there is improvements; alſo on a credit of ſix and twelve months, one moiety of a lot of ground on Pitt ſtreet, fronting 46 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches, ſecurity will be required on the above property for the payment of the purchaſe money.

G. Deneale, *Commiſſioner.*

May 20. d114Je

Runaway Negro JACK.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Pomonky Neck, Charles County, Maryland, about two miles below Mount Vernon, a Negro Man, named JACK, about 50 years of age, his voice is loud, but ſpeaks with eaſe to himſelf—he is very black, both of his ſhins are of a purple color, and extend 5 or 6 inches in length and about one inch broad, occaſioned by ſitting too near the fire; there is a burn on the back of one of his hands, but dont prevent the full uſe of it. JACK came from Guinea when about 12 or 13 years old. I dont know any thing that would make a ſtranger ſuſpect Jack's elopement, ſooner than that of calling himſelf a Baptiſt and being fond of argument. Whoever brings home the ſaid negro or ſecures him in jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to 20 Dollars if 20 miles from home, if 30 miles 30 Dollars, and if 50 miles 40 Dollars, and reaſonable expences paid by

Richard Brandt.

May 26. eo

N. B. The above Negro Jack eloped from me better than twelve months ago, and was bro't home by one of Judge Waſhington's overſeers; and on the 15th of June laſt left me the ſecond time.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber this day, after having feloniouſly carried off, on the night of the 20th inſt. a large trunk and cheſt of wearing apparel and other articles (which have ſince been recovered) a Mulatto ſervant ſlave, named MOSES, who calls himſelf *Moſes Gaines.* He is 45 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, tolerably well formed, has a concealed countenance, is very artful and villainous, and may impoſe himſelf as a freeman. He had on when he went off, a green cloth ſhort coat with yellow metal buttons, a white ſtriped Marſeilles veſt, olive colored corduroy breeches, white cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes; all his other clothes have been ſecured, but he may change thoſe he wore away. He is however pretty generally known to be my ſlave, having lived in my ſervice and travelled about with me for the laſt ſixteen years. I will pay the above reward to any perſon who will bring him home or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again.

Richard M. Scott.

Buſh Hill, near Alexandria, }
23d May. } tf

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

NOTICE.

TO thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney,* as well as *Denney* and *Powell,* that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with ſecurity, on or before the firſt day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiſcriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authoriſed to ſettle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, ſhould any apply [illegible] reference to the ſubſcriber in this place. [illegible]

Edmund Denney.

[illegible] 30. 1aw

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Norfolk, and 400 ditto on freight to Richmond or Peterſburg.—*Terms will be very moderate.*

Apply to
A. LINDO, *Broker.*

April 21.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commiſſion Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that
HE HAS OPENED A
Broker's Office and Commiſſion Store,
At the corner of Union and King ſtreets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his ſervices in thoſe branches of buſineſs. Every ſpecies of public ſtock, merchandize, lands, houſes, lots, and veſſels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on commiſſion. Reaſonable advances will be made on conſignments; and acceptances will be given when ſuch conſignments are accompanied with orders to ſell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on ſtorage at the cuſtomary terms.

He has, at preſent, for Sale,

A firſt rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To ſave trouble, his price is 400 dollars, caſh, or approved endorſed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with intereſt added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28. d

N. B. FLOUR bought and ſold at half per cent commiſſion.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell all his intereſt in that extenſive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired leaſe to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extenſive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utenſil complete, with Malt Houſe, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitaliſt this concern offers every inducement, who is ſkilled himſelf, or can procure a perſon ſkilled in brewing; as the buſineſs may be extended ſo as to become extremely valuable.

Propoſals will be received to the firſt of July. Every neceſſary information may be had, and letters poſt paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruſe.

May 5. dtw&2awtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandria county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of ſaid county letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *John Yoſt,* ſenior, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yoſt, *Adm'x.*

April 17. 2aw16t*

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the adminiſtratrix.

Juſt Publiſhed,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY's *Book Store,*

BROOKES's

General Gazetteer Improved;

Or a New and Compendious

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A deſcription of the empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces, cities, towns, forts, ſeas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the known world—with the government, cuſtoms, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries, and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures, and curioſities of the cities and towns, their longitude, latitude, bearings and diſtances in Engliſh miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been diſtinguiſhed—including a detail of the countries, cities, boroughs, market-towns, and principal villages, in Great Britain and Ireland—together with a ſuccinct account of at leaſt, ſeven hundred cities, towns and villages in the United States, more than has appeared in any preceding edition of the ſame work; in which the numerous miſtakes and deficiencies of European Gazetteers, reſpecting this country, are corrected and ſupplied—illuſtrated by eight maps, neatly executed.—Price 3 dollars 50 cents.

ALSO,

Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Pinkerton's Modern Geography, 2 vols. octavo, and a quarto Atlaſs. Price 15 dollars.

Guthery's Geography improved, 2 vols quarto, and a folio Atlaſs. Price 15 dollars.

Davie's Modern Geography for Schools. Price 1 dollar 50 cents.

Pinkerton's Geography abridged, for do. Price 1 dollar.

Walker's Elements of Geography and of Natural and Civil Hiſtory, with Maps and Plates, London edition. Price 4 dollars.

April 24. 2aw2m

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Juſt received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawſon's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the moſt rapid ſale of any Patent Medicine ever before diſcovered, and are juſtly appreciated or their ſingular and uncommon virtues for reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, ſuch as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dyſenteries, &c.* They are alſo a very pleaſant bitter for common uſe, and where they are known they have taken the place and ſuperceded the uſe of all other bitters in public houſesas well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great ſale and increaſing demand for theſe valuable pills for theſe twelve years paſt, beſpeak their intrinſic worth. They have proved ſingularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dyſenteries, Billious Cholic, Coſtiveneſs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high eſteem in which theſe pills are held throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaſer is requeſted to obſerve that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Itch Ointment.

A certain and ſafe application for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Anti Billious Pills,

or, Family Phyſic.

The extraordinary celebrity theſe pills have gained, the univerſal demand for them and eſteem of which they are held by medical men of the firſt eminence, are ſufficient teſtimonials of their intrinſic worth. In great colds and ſudden attacks of diſorders, an early uſe of theſe pills often produces the happieſt effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in caſes of indigeſtion, headachs, dizzineſs, pains in the ſtomach and bowels, dyſentries, diarehœas, dropſies, &c. and a liberal uſe of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almoſt to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompſon's Aromatic Tooth Paſte,

For the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It likewiſe takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſes from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paſte is much in uſe, and highly eſteemed by all thoſe who value the preſervation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greateſt ſafety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and ſafety in its operation ſtands unrivalled. The moſt authenticated proofs and reſpectable authorities of its aſtoniſhing virtues, and ſurpriſing effects, in extreme and alarming caſes of worms, may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;

Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, ſpitting of blood, and all diſeaſes of the *lungs.* Its merits ſtands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of theſe valuable medicines.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handſome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Eſſence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogſheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-ſeed Oil, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms or caſh, or to punctual cuſtomers on a ſhort credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

Spring Goods.

I. & M. SCHOLFIELD,

Have juſt received,

A large and general aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell at moſt reduced prices for *caſh only,* or good notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria: *Conſiſting of the following Articles,*

VIZ.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS
First ſhop long nankeens
Do. do. ſhort do.
Do. do. blue do.
Cotton caſſimeres
Gurrahs, baſtas
Coſſahs, ſannas
Plain and laced cambric
Do. and figured lenoes
Croſs-bar'd Italian ſilks
Shambray muſlins, aſſorted
Laced cambric ſhawls
Figured lenoe ſhawls
Plain and croſs-bar'd cambric ſhawls
Brown and white platillas
Shirting cambric
Dowlas
German ſheeting
Brown do
Dimities, aſſorted
Cambric dimity
Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles veſt patterns
Jeans
Silk and kid gloves
Sarſenets, aſſorted
Engliſh ſewing ſilks, aſſorted
Threads, aſſorted
Yellow, red, blue and brown bandanoes
Colored cambrics
Ribands, aſſorted
Gauzes
India and Britiſh book muſlins
Madras handkerchiefs
Romal do.
Grandrills
Ladies' and Gentlemens' cotton and ſilk hoſiery
India checks
Pins
Linen pocket handkerchiefs
Crapes
Mantua and Luteſtrings
Silk ſuſpenders
Printed jeans
Iriſh linens, aſſorted
Silk ſhawls, aſſorted,

With a variety of other Articles.

THEY ALSO HAVE
Three brick dwelling and two brick Warehouſes,
To rent on the moſt moderate terms.
AND WILL FURNISH
ROUND & SQUARE TIMBER,
On the ſhorteſt notice.

May 29. dtf

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received by the Editor of this paper
FOR THE
Companion & Weekly Miſcellany;
BY
EDWARD EASY, ESQ.
Publiſhed at Baltimore every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS *per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

THE editor will be happy to receive communications which lead to the exerciſe of the minds of thoſe who have had a cultivated education, and might tend to the mutual improvement of the writers and the readers. In this country ſo rapidly advancing in every object of improvement, there muſt be much cauſe for animadverſion; occaſions muſt frequently preſent for directing the courſe to be purſued....To theſe objects he is very deſirous of attracting attention. Biography of the humbler heroes of the revolutionary war, might be alſo very intereſting. Events of this nature, not on public record, would be highly acceptable. Phenomena in natural hiſtory, will alſo be attended to with peculiar pleaſure.

*** The three firſt numbers have been received and may be ſeen at this office.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber will rent the houſe on Fairfax ſtreet, near Duke ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker.*—As ſome perſon has reported that the houſe is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the oginal proprietor of the lot) who leaſed the houſe and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the ſaid report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax-ſtreet, leaſed of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.